





## INTIMATIONS

**S. MOUTRIE & Co., Ltd.****PIANOS**

TO

**HIRE**

FROM

**\$10 Per MONTH.****TUNING AND REGULAR ATTENTION  
INCLUSIVE.****WAR CHARITIES.****"OUR DAY"****THURSDAY, 19TH OCTOBER.**

will be devoted all over the Empire to collecting funds for

**THE BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY**

AND

**THE ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM****IN AID OF THE WOUNDED.****LADY MAY'S ROSE FUND**

20,000 roses have been given, and will be sold throughout the day by numerous ladies and school children.

Subscriptions to the Rose Fund will also be gladly received at any time before the day by Lady May at Government House, who will send a rose with the acknowledgment.

**GREAT ENGLISH FAIR**

in the Afternoon, from 3 till 7, on the Murray Parade Ground.

COCONUT SHIES,  
DANCING ENCLOSURE,  
JUNGLE SHOOTING RANGE  
(Elephants, Lions, and the Peak Tiger),  
RED CROSS COMPETITIONS,  
THE "EVERYTHING" STORES,WILD WEST SHOW,  
THE MAN IN THE TUB,  
CHILDREN'S MAYPOLE DANCE,  
THE LUCKY WELL,  
INDIAN TORCH DANCE,  
TWO BANDS,

THE SWANKS.

**ALL THE FUN OF THE FAIR**Entrance **50 Cents.****FETE AND ILLUMINATIONS**

in the Evening, from 9 till 11.30, at the Public Gardens.

**CONCERT****TWO BANDS.**

Entrance, \$1; seats in Reserved Enclosures, \$2 and \$1 extra.

Refreshments on sale during the Afternoon and Evening.

Tickets obtainable at MOUTRIE'S and the ROBINSON PIANO CO.,  
and from MEMBERS OF THE WAR CHARITIES COMMITTEE.  
[1223] E. R. HALLIFAX, Hon. Secretary.**WHY SHOULD ONE DRINK****No. 10****WHISKY?****BECAUSE****"ONE OUGHT."****DISTILLED BY JAS. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,****DUNDEE.****SOLE AGENTS IN SOUTH CHINA:****DONNELLY & WHYTE.****HONGKONG AND CANTON.**

Telephone 636.

**RHODINE****RHODINE** means acetyl salicylic acid of the purest quality.

It is the equivalent of the German Aspirin and is as efficient if not more so than this last product for the same therapeutic purposes.

Each tablet contains 0.50 gramme of pure RHODINE.

From 1 to 6 tablets a day may be taken, according to physicians' prescription.

**RHODINE** is a special remedy for acute rheumatism. If taken in proper doses, it will often cure and always alleviate headache, neuralgia, toothache, etc., if those complaints find their origin in rheumatism.

It is very valuable in influenza, typhoid fever and in all kinds of infectious diseases attended by feverishness.

These tablets may be taken at any time, in a small quantity of water in which they will dissolve almost immediately.

Alkaline water, Eau de Vichy or water containing bicarbonate of soda, for instance, should be avoided.

**OBTAINABLE AT ALL CHEMISTS.****TRADE RIVALRY IN CHINA.****CHINA'S EXPORT TRADE.**

While Japan is enjoying greater prosperity as a result of the war than any country has ever previously experienced, China is reaping little, if any, advantage. The explanation is, of course, that while China, like Japan, suffers no loss and trifling inconvenience on account of remote hostilities, she has little to sell that would be of much value to the belligerents, except perhaps minerals and a few other unmanufactured products. Even if China were a manufacturing country, the shortage of available freight space would prevent her from exporting to any considerable extent. Still China's export trade is of present consequence, and in the future may be one of the richest commercial prizes that the world can offer.

It is an axiom that those who secure control of a country's export trade will, other things being equal, control the import trade. Before the war a considerable percentage of China's export trade in secondary products, such as seeds, vegetable oils, hair, etc., was in the hands of the Germans. British and American merchants were not slow to invade this field after the outbreak of the war, and there seemed for a time a good prospect that the British would secure a large proportion of the trade. During the last few months, however, the British have found the trade slipping away from them. Quotations submitted to London brought the laconic reply "Prices too high." Some firms then telegraphed new offers, quoting the exact cost, insurance, and freight of the product concerned, and entirely cutting out their own commission. Again, they were informed that the prices were too high for business to be done.

Investigation showed that Japanese firms in China were buying Chinese produce at higher rates than the British and American firms could afford to pay if they were to get any profit, and were offering it in London at prices that would have represented a heavy loss to the British and American firms even if it had been purchased at prices which the latter were prepared to pay. This seeming paradox is explained by the advantageous freight rates enjoyed by Japanese shippers.

There is no suggestion that the action of the Japanese merchants and steamship owners in establishing a virtual monopoly of China's export trade, with a reversionary claim to the bulk of the import trade, is not perfectly honourable and legitimate. It undoubtedly is, but none the less immediate action is indicated if British trade in China is not to sustain a blow from which recovery will be difficult. The steamship lines which constitute the Homeward Conference can hardly be blamed for the high freight charges they impose, as they have a large number of their vessels requisitioned for military services, to say nothing of the losses they have sustained in consequence of Germany's war on merchant ships. Precisely what means should be taken to preserve the trade that British capital and enterprise have built up in China could best be determined by those who are in close touch with the Board of Trade, after consultation with the British Chambers of Commerce in China.

**AMERICAN ENTERPRISE IN CHINA.**

Although the Wilson Administration, not without some degree of ostentation, withdrew their support from the American banking group in China, thus causing the withdrawal of the group from the International Financial Consortium, the prophecy that was then hazarded that America would practically retire from the Far Eastern commercial field has been falsified. Through the agency of a Danish-American firm, Anderson, Meyer &amp; Co., American commercial and financial interests are sedulously seeking profit-promising contracts and openings in China. Branches of this firm have been opened in the main commercial centres in the Republic, and amongst other things an important contract for the erection of a construction of cotton mills has been secured.

A financial body known as the International Corporation, but an exclusively American concern, is making a bold bid for participation in the supply of capital for development work in China. This corporation is associated to some extent with Anderson, Meyer &amp; Co. It is understood to have concluded a contract with the Chinese Government to finance the dredging and other operations designed to re-establish the Grand Canal as a navigable waterway, and also to finance the construction of the extension of one of the northern railways. A well-known American contracting firm, Siemens &amp; Carey, is associated with the corporation in these two enterprises.

For reasons sufficiently plain America is the only country at present in a position to undertake large scale operations in China, and there are indications that the opportunity is not going to be neglected. *Times Trade Supplement.***NEW GERMAN WEAPONS.****MAN TRAP AND TORTOISE BOMB.**The German is beginning to leave a lot of little things behind him (says Philip Gibbs in the *Daily Telegraph*) even if he abandons a trench in a hurry. This is a new dodge. One invention which has come into his fertile imagination is a man-trap which he sets outside his parapet or inside a shell-hole on the way to it. As soon as one of our soldiers sets foot on it it closes about his leg with a terrific bite and brings him down like a log. Another little device in device is the "tortoise bomb." It looks very much like a tortoise if you happen to see it, which you don't, in the dark, and it stands on four little legs. They waggle a little, but should it be unwarily touched it may detonate the bomb and blow a man to bits.**EXPERIENCE OF TANNING CO. IN CHINA.**

The U.S. Consul-General, Thomas Sammons, of Shanghai, in a recent report states that imports of various kinds of leather into China, amounting approximately to \$4,000,000 annually, are sufficiently large to have caused tentative proposals to be made from time to time for the establishment of tanneries at Shanghai to meet local market demands. As the affairs of the Shanghai Tannery Co. are being liquidated, details of the undertaking from its inception may prove of value.

The Shanghai Tannery Co., Ltd., was formed in 1905 with an authorised capital of 7,240,000 (\$724,000). The paid-up capital was 7,240,000 (\$724,000), with stock of 72,400 (\$72,400) face value, presented to one of the persons interested as compensation for work in promoting the formation of the company and superintending the construction of the plant. At the outset it was intended that the principal product should be sole and harness leather, but the limited amount of available working capital was inadequate to meet the requirements of the slow "pit" process that had been installed. Moreover, it is stated that too much of the available capital was laid out in the construction of the plant. The pits were constructed in the wrong proportions for the tanning of sole and harness leather. Some of the machines that were ordered were in excess of the requirements, and were, in fact, never used. It is also stated that the quantity of leather produced did not justify an input of more than 200 hides a month, and the overhead charges were disproportionate to the production.

The management of the tannery changed hands several times, but despite the changes the physical and financial conditions of the company grew steadily worse until, in 1909, some new capital was obtained, and it was decided to enlarge the plant so as to enable it to use 600 hides a month. But during this year a fire of unknown origin badly damaged the tannery. The insurance company paid 75,000 (\$75,000), and it was decided to rebuild.

Operations were commenced immediately, and again the plant was ready for work. However, the company was soon deeply in debt. In 1914 a new tanning expert was secured, and he substituted the "drum" system for the antiquated "pit" process, shortening the time required for tanning from six or eight months to two months. The hides are kept in motion by means of a revolving drum. The motion is said to cause them to absorb the tanning material much more rapidly. After this change in method the condition of the company improved. The book returns obtained by the "drum" system were quite satisfactory. It is said the tanning expert in charge at this time was using quinine and chestnut extracts to the exclusion of all other dyes, and the leather obtained by his process was good in appearance and quality.

In October, 1914, negotiations were commenced with the object of furnishing boots to the Russian Government. Subsequently the Shanghai Tannery Co., Ltd., under an agreement with Russia, entered into a contract for the manufacture of 100,000 pairs of boots a month for 10 months. At this time the output of the company ran from 20,000 to 30,000 lb. of leather a month, but arrangements were made to increase this output to about 100,000 lbs. a month. Seventeen additional drums were installed and great quantities of hides especially suited for the contract requirements were purchased at prevailing high prices. The company also provided for its needs in tanning extracts, etc., for 10 months ahead.

One mishap after another is said to have interfered with the arrangements made by the tannery. Shipments of supplies were not made as promised, but finally, notwithstanding all the difficulties, a total of 61,700 pairs of boots were shipped to Vladivostok. The whole shipment was refused. The resulting loss is said to have compelled the company to liquidate its affairs. The managers of the Shanghai Tannery Co., Ltd., stated that during the year preceding the work commenced, the company had been able to show a profit for the first time since its inception.

The duty on sole and cow hides imported into China amounts to about \$1.87 per 133 lb., and on calfskin, kid, patent, and coloured leathers approximately \$5.25 per 133 lb. The *ad valorem* duty on other kinds of leather is 5 per cent.**SUCCESSFUL OPEN-AIR CONCERT AT KOWLOON.**

A most successful open-air concert, in aid of war charities, took place at the Kowloon Bowling Green Club on Saturday evening. There was a large audience, and the programme provided proved thoroughly enjoyable. The chief contributors were the Venus Concert Party; Mrs. H. Ewens and Mr. A. J. England rendered some very pleasing items, and selections by the band of the 18th Infantry also added greatly to the evening's entertainment. The programme was as follows: "March," "Scaphine," Band; Humorous song and patter, "I'd like to go halves in that," Mr. F. Hickman; Ballad, "The Deathless Army," Mr. F. Harwood; Hebrew Impersonations, "The Jingle of the Gold," Mr. A. King &amp; Co.; Selection, "Reminiscences of Sullivan," Band; Song, "When you come Home," Mrs. H. Ewens; Song, "Floral Dance," Mr. A. J. England; Musical monologue, "The Destroyer," Mr. S. Martin; Song, "Where my Caravan has rested," Mr. E. Hutton; Comic song, "Preacher and the Bear," Mr. F. Waterman; Recitation, "Ym. Porter," P. F. Leyce; Comic solo, "Bell of Ireland," Band; Humorous song and patter, "Jenny, my own true love," Mr. F. Hickman; Song, Mr. A. J. England; Waltz, "Souvenirs Toi," Band; Song, Mrs. H. Ewens; Hebrew impersonations, "Yoi! Yoi! Vot a Game," Mr. A. King &amp; Co.; Recitation, "Variations," Mr. E. Hutton; Comic song, "My Little Ocaroon," Mr. F. Waterman; Ballad, "Until," Mr. G. Crocker; Musical monologue, "Green Eye of the Yellow God," Mr. S. Martin; Recitation, "Waltz Clock," Messrs. King, Harwood, Cliff, and Hutton; One-act, "In Darkest Africa," Band. The accompanists were Lieut. E. L. Bridges, R.N., and Mr. A. E. Silvestro.

**MISSIONARY WORK OF KOREA.****THE DIFFICULTIES OF A BISHOP.**The last issue of the Korean Letter, the monthly supplement to *Morning Calm*, contains an interesting communication from the Bishop of Korea, giving further indications that the life of the clergy in those parts is not without many drawbacks. In many of his letters the Bishop has shown that he is not without that saving grace, a sense of humour, and in his latest epistle he displays the same characteristic. He writes:—

We have reached the less eventful period of our year in Korea, when we more or less resign ourselves to the unpleasant process of stewing in the damp heat of the rainy season. Fortunately, at this season of the year ecclesiastical duties are reduced to a minimum, as the whole of the agricultural population—and nine-tenths of the population is agricultural—is busy morning, noon, and night in the fields. And the traditional methods of organising field labour make any observance of Sunday during these months—I will not say impossible—but very difficult. We are such individualists in England (or were before the war), and so accustomed to regard it as axiomatic that everybody ought to mind his own business, that we have lost sight of the custom of communal labour which used to prevail in England as much as it does in the East nowadays. And in the East the problem is much simplified by the fact that the whole population is engaged in raising one crop—viz., rice. All the adjoining fields in a given district therefore stand in need of the same process at about the same time. And instead of Mr. Pak and Mr. Yee and Mr. Kim and Mr. Song, etc., each working on his own field, the whole parish turns out and works together first on Mr. Pak's, then on Mr. Yee's, and so on until the whole is done. This (until the whole village becomes Christian and can make its own laws) is destructive of Sunday observance during this season of the year, as the absence (let us say) of Mr. Pak from his allotted sphere one day in seven, on account of his religious duties, dislocates the whole system of labour. Of course, if we had churches scattered thickly all over the country the difficulty would be lessened, but as each parish's parish measures about twenty-five miles at least in each direction, plainly his parishioners may have to walk for two to twenty miles to get to church. And by the time he gets back the day is built or all gone. On the whole it is wonderful, I think, how faithful many of the people are in fulfilment of their duties, in spite of great difficulties.

**SUPERSTITION IN CHINA.**It is not easy, says *China's Millions*, for the Westerner to appreciate the innumerable difficulties which beset the missionary's path in China. Not infrequently some local superstition bars the way of progress when otherwise all seems clear. Through the coming of the railway, the telegraph, and other modern methods have done much to break down the power of *jang-shui*, superstition is still a formidable foe to be reckoned with. One illustration of this may remind the reader of one of the practical problems which workers on the field have to deal with.

In one of the stations in North China special premises have recently been erected for Bible school purposes, and it is desired to erect in addition an intermediate school to meet some of the needs of the mission stations in the province. Funds for this purpose have been specially given by a generous donor. This, however, by no means implies that the way of realisation is easy. So far the workers on the spot have sought in vain for a site. The only really suitable site cannot at present be obtained. It appears that some time ago the gentry of the city engaged a celebrated geomancer to determine what the influences of the Bible school buildings were upon the fortunes of the city. Now the buildings in question stand midway between the Temple of the God of Literature and the Temple of Confucius. The conclusions of the diviner were that "the literary currents of the city had been destroyed by the mission buildings; and all hope of any literary talent manifesting itself in that city had passed away." Although the hope of the missionary is that the Bible school and the intermediate school, when open, will bring fresh and living currents of literary talent to the district and province, this strange and foolish superstition, of otherwise intelligent gentry, is a serious obstacle to the purchase of the necessary site. This case only illustrates the conditions which pertain in many stations.

**TO-NIGHT'S CONCERT AT THE PEAK CLUB.**

At the piano recital to be given at the Peak Club to-night in aid of the Prisoner-of-War Fund and the Blue Cross Fund by Mr. Denman Fuller, assisted by Mrs. W. H. Bell, vocalist, and Mr. Norman Peterkin, accompanist, the following programme will be presented:—"Sonata quasi una Fantasia," ("Moonlight Sonata"), Beethoven; (a) "Obstination," H. de Fontenailles; and (b) "Valzer di Musetta," G. Puccini; Mrs. W. H. Bell; (c) "La Campanella," Liszt; (d) "Nocturne in E Flat," Chopin; (e) "Prelude in sharp minor," Bachmannhoff; (f) "Hunting Song," E. Isaacs; (g) "Study in D flat," A. Tiniakoff; (h) "To the Spring" and (i) "Butterfly," Grieg; (j) "Tarentella in A flat," Heller; "Mon coeur s'ouvre a ta voix," C. Saint-Saens, Mrs. W. H. Bell; (k) "Introduction and Rondo capriccioso," Mendelssohn; (l) "Dance of Fire and Water," Norman O'Neill; (m) "Etude-mignonne," E. Schmitt; and (n) "Octave Study," Norman Peterkin.

**WIRELESS ON THE CHINESE MERCHANTS' SHIPS.**

Some of the China Merchants Steamship Navigators Company's steamers plying along the coast of China have introduced wireless apparatus for facilitating communications.

**FREIGHT MARKET.**

Messrs. Snowman and Co., of Hongkong, in their Freight Circular, dated 14th October, state:—

Since reporting on 30th ult., the state of the freight market has reverted to its dull tone of about a month ago. A few steamers have been fixed under time charter terms for Bangkok and Saigon trades, but beyond these fixtures very little business has been done. The local rice market continues in a very weak state, although prices have improved slightly since the issue of our circular a fortnight ago. Business up North continues good and Owners consequently are not to be tempted with the rather poor rates, indicated for trip charters, in southern waters.

SAIGON/HONGKONG:—Two fixtures of medium-sized steamers were made at 37 cents per picul at the beginning of the month, but since then nothing further has been done, the state of the Hongkong market not tending to induce merchants to make any offers for tonnage. Exports of rice from Saigon, from 1st January to 22nd August, amount to 675,237 tons as compared with 578,279 tons for the same period last year. Quotation for No. 2 white round sifted rice stands at \$4.06 per picul f.o.b. for September/October shipment.

BANGKOK/HONGKONG:—As anticipated in our last report, the rate in this direction has dropped from 65/65 cents to 50/40 cents per picul for loading inside/outside the bar respectively. With the advent of the new rice, however, same, it is to be hoped, will take a turn for the better.

SAIGON/PHILIPPINES:—A fixture of a small outside steamer has been made at 45 cents, otherwise requirements are being met, as best possible, by Philippine owned tonnage. Further tonnage could, however, probably be placed in this direction. SAIGON/JAVA:—Good sized Japanese tonnage has been fixed at 70 cents per picul—further to our last advice—otherwise the position remains much the same as last reported.

NEWCHWANG:—Nothing further has been done, but Japanese tonnage has been offering at lower rates than is attractive to regular coasters, and charterers are therefore, for the time being, inclined to be chary of fixing at the last rate of 70 cents per picul.

COAL:—Spasmodic offers of tonnage at low rates, Japan/Hongkong, have been made but not accepted—due to loading dates not being convenient, but, generally speaking, very little business has been done in this direction.

FIXTURES REPORT:—Hongkong/Saigon \$5.00, Karatay/Hongkong \$6.25 per ton. SAIT TONNAGE LOADING OR TO LOAD:—Nil.

**THE DONNELLY AND WHYTE CUP.****CONDITIONS.**

- ANNUAL MUSKETRY COURSE, TABLE "B," PRACTICE NO. 2.
- 1.—The competition is open to all ranks, officers, N.C.O.s, and men of the H.K.V.C. and H.K.Y.R.
  - 2.—The officer in charge of the Butts will be responsible for the correctness of the scores and, in the event of any dispute, his decision shall be final.
  - 3.—The Range Officer on duty will see that the practice is correctly conducted, and his decision on any question that may arise during the firing of the practice shall be final.
  - 4.—Competitors issued with rifles which cannot be loaded through a charger will be allowed to place four rounds in the magazine before the order "Rapid fire" is given.
  - 5.—Competitors to qualify for the Cup must have eight shots on the target, within the 36 inch ring.
  - 6.—Should any Competitor have more than eight shots on his target he must fire the practice again, provided always that there is not more than one outlier, if there are nine hits; or two or three outliers if there are ten or eleven hits.
  - 7.—A competitor who, in the opinion of the Range Officer on duty, fires a shot after the "Cease fire" whistle has sounded shall be disqualified.
  - 8.—Competitors to qualify must fire the practice before the 31st January, 1917.
  - 9.—Should there be a tie the finalists shall fire off, on a date to be arranged, under the same conditions as stated above, and if in the final any competitor should again tie, then the Cup shall go to the competitor who fires off his eight rounds in the least time.

A. F. CHURCHILL, Captain,  
Adjutant, H. K. V. Corps.**HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.**PARADES: CENTRAL STATION, 5.30 P.M., Monday, October 16th.—Men wanted for duty on "Our Day," October 19th. "OUR DAY," OCTOBER 19TH.  
The Police Reserve Club will be open to ladies from 12 noon. Light refreshments, 1 p.m. to 3 p.m.; tea, 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.FOOTBALL CLUB.  
A meeting of members interested in the Football Club will be held at Headquarters Club on Tuesday, the 17th, at 5.30 p.m. All intending players are particularly requested to attend.MUSKETRY.  
Members who have sent in their names for the Instruction Class, will attend Central Station at 5.15 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays commencing October 17th. They will be exempt from drills ordered for those days.AMBULANCE PLATOON.  
Members of the Ambulance Platoon will parade in Uniform at the Law Courts at 3.45 a.m. on Sunday, 16th inst., sores.No. 1 Platoon.—P. O. 774 Arthur French, resignation.  
P. O. 641 Thornton is allowed to resign, as from the 31st inst., on his leaving the Colony.EQUIPMENT.  
Equipment Officers must submit to the D.S.P.R.'s office not later than Saturday, October 21st, requisitions for blue uniform required by their respective units. 1916-17.(Sgd.) J. W. FRANKS,  
A. S. P. (R.)



## SPORT.

## CRICKET.

## H.M.S. "TAMAR" v. H.M.S. "VENUS."

A friendly game between the above teams resulted in an easy win for the Venus by 51 runs. This result was mainly due to Rogers, who, in addition to taking most of the wickets, scored 50 for his side before being stumped. It will be noticed that the teams played twelve-a-side. Scores:—

TAMAR.	
Paymaster Wright, c and b Rogers.	0
Rowe, b Case	10
Hopper, b Rogers	0
Godfrey, b Rogers	0
Asst. Paymaster Wilde, c and b Rogers	9
White, b Rogers	7
Cleave, b Case	2
Rylands, b Rogers	4
Kitson, l.w.b., b Rogers	5
Lister, b Godfrey	0
Barclay, b Rogers	0
Hallomby, not out	0
Extras	1
Total	40

VENUS.	
Goddard, c Kitson, b Hopper	4
Hubbard, b Godfrey	11
Rogers, st. Hopper, b Godfrey	40
Isaacs, c Wilde, b Hallomby	5
Surgeon Abbott, c and b Godfrey	1
Mr. Lawrence, b Godfrey	0
Godfrey, l.w.b., b Godfrey	3
Case, c Wilde, b Barclay	8
Rey, Gill, c Wilde, b Godfrey	0
Robinson, not out	11
Fraser, c Wilde, b Barclay	0
Haines, c and b Barclay	0
Extras	8
Total	91

## KOWLOON DEFEAT HONGKONG C.C.

Kowloon opened the season auspiciously by registering a win over the Hongkong C.C. at Kowloon, on Saturday. The clubs are keen rivals and their meetings are always provocative of much interest and earnest play. Saturday's game was very much of a "feeler," and there were the inevitable start-of-the-season experiment. As a whole, however, the cricket was of a fairly good order and neither team has reason to be despondent of the season's prospect. W. H. Stapleton had the honours in the batting, his score of 52 being very creditable. The bowling and fielding were excellent for a first match.

A "carry-on" averted a draw, as time arrived with the Club's score standing at 125 and a wicket in hand. There was thus a sporting chance of a win for either side. The last wicket fell in ten minutes with the Club 20 runs in arrears. Scores:—

KOWLOON.	
J. H. Mend, c Sutton, b Pearce	0
J. P. Robinson, c Austin, b Pearce	23
R. D. Evans, b Taylor	23
W. H. Stapleton, c Austin, b Taylor	52
A. A. Claxton, l.w.b., b Taylor	16
J. V. Braga, c Kennedy, b Pearce	0
F. J. de Rome, b Pearce	0
E. J. Edwards, b Morgan	9
D. J. Fletcher, l.w.b., b Taylor	2
J. C. Mackenzie, c Morgan, b Taylor	3
H. Overy, not out	15
Extras	15
Total	159

Bowling.	
Brand	0
Pearce	12
Taylor	11.2
Morgan	3
HONGKONG C.C.	
F. Sutton, l.w.b., b Braga	8
T. E. Pearce, b Evans	30
L. D. MacNicol, b Overy	16
R. A. Brand, c Evans, b Overy	25
M. R. Austin, b Claxton	0
Dr. Aubrey, c Claxton, b Braga	14
Le-Col, Morgan, b Braga	30
S. E. Green, b Overy	3
P. Jacks, b Overy	0
H. H. Taylor, not out	9
K. Kennedy, c Stapleton, b Claxton	4
Extras	10
Total	139

Bowling.	
Braga	0
Evans	10
Claxton	10
Overy	8

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.	
HONGKONG F.C. "WHITES" v. "COLOURS."	

On the Club ground at Happy Valley on Saturday the Club had their first trial match and, analysing the game, one is bound to admit that so far there is nothing to show that the Club is justified in running two teams. Certainly there were very few of the last year's first team out, Black, Chassels, McCubbin, Rogers and Stalker, and several others for some reason or other not turning out. Of what might be called the new men, only Ralston, Dickie, Goldenberg and Purves appeared likely to make any show in a First League match, and of these the two latter are light and unguited for any game that might develop into the rough-and-tumble variety. Of the play itself there is little to be said; Ralston did well at half, playing a hard bustling game throughout, while Goldenberg displayed some neat play on the left wing. Dickie and Bond also played well in the rear division, and should make capable reserves for the First League team. There were several attempts at goal scoring; Smith and Fraser occasionally had a pot-shot, but whether the respective custodians seemed likely to be beaten a goalpost or crossbar seemed in the way. Just on time Goldenberg scored a nice goal for the Colours, which thus won by a goal to love.

## "VENUS" v. K.S.I.L.

This match was played on the Naval Ground, Happy Valley, on Saturday. The Shropshires had rather a weak team out, and in consequence went down rather heavily. The soldiers kicked off, facing a strong sun, and for a time play was mostly in mid-field. The Venus goalkeeper was then tested, but managed to clear, and the sailors took the ball to the other end. Here they missed badly; two players having only the goalkeeper to beat, but they fumbled with the ball and lost their chance. Hurst opened the scoring for the sailors with a good shot. Wilson responded with a goal for the sailors, and Marshall followed with another for the Venus, half-time arriving with the score at two to one in favour of the Navy.

In the second-half Brittle had the misfortune to miss two penalties, which had been given against the sailors, in each case for handling. He put the first past the post and the second straight at the goalkeeper. The sailors pressed hard, but the soldiers frequently broke away and worried the Naval defence, in connection with which Clark was responsible for some good clearances. Following some good combination by the forwards, Hurst scored for the Venus, and shortly afterwards Ladds, at outside right, cleverly tricked the backs and scored with a good shot. The game ended in a win for the Venus by 4 goals to 1.

## ST. JOHN'S AMBULANCE BRIGADE, OVERSEAS.

Under the auspices of the above Brigade aquatic sports took place at the Victoria Recreation Club on Saturday afternoon. The object in organising the function was to encourage the members of the Brigade, most of whom are young, in acquiring the art of swimming, and the display made in the various events disclosed the fact that a large percentage of the membership have already made considerable progress in this direction. There was a fair turnout of spectators and they gave every manifestation of interest in the performances of the competitors. The band of the 18th Punjabis discoursed selections at intervals. The officials were:—Judges, Hon. Mr. Claud Severn and Dr. W. V. M. Koch; starters, Messrs. R. C. Witthell and L. Forster; handicappers, Messrs. R. C. Witthell, J. Ralston, and J. C. Finch; secretary and treasurer, Mr. A. Morris.

At the close the Hon. Mr. Claude Severn, Colonial Secretary, introduced by Dr. Koch, distributed the prizes. The results were as follows:—

PRIZE LIST.  
CLASS B HANDICAP (50 yards)—1, Lam Young-chi (receives 14); 2, Chan U-to (receives 24); 3, Lau Yau-sang. (For challenge cup presented by Mr. Chan Chan Nam).  
BRIGADE CHAMPIONSHIP RACE (100 yards)—1, Ip Kwan; 2, So Tat-keung. Winner's time, 95 1/5 sec. (Challenge cup presented by Messrs. Ho Kwong and Brothers; winner receives gold medal presented by Mr. E. Raphael).  
CABINET COMPANY'S RACE (50 yards)—Heat winners—L. Stomham (receives 45); R. Moore (receives 15); C. R. Logan (scratch); G. Jack (receives 4). Final—1, Stomham; 2, Logan; 3, Jack.

LIFE SAVING COMPETITION—1, Ip Kwan; 2, Yin Fuk-on; 3, Lam Young-chi. (Challenge cup presented by Sir Robert Hottel).  
GREASY POLE—1, Tin Yuk-on; 2, Teoi Hin-kan.  
DIVING FOR PLATES—1, Tin Yuk-on; 2, Leung Sun-an.  
CONSIDERABLE RACE—1, Chon Man-chun; 2, Edward Ho-hung; 3, Pang Hin-on.

BRIGADE TEAM RACE.—Three teams entered representing the Ambulance Divisions of the Police Reserve, Chinese Y.M.C.A., and Saiyungpau. The Police Reserve team won with something to spare. The winning team was composed of Ip Kwan, Chon Man-chun, Tin Yuk-on, and Dr. G. H. Thomas. (Challenge shield presented by Mr. Ellis Radcliffe. Members of winning team received each a miniature shield).  
SWIMMING UNDER WATER—1, Leung Sun-sang; 2, Ip Kwan; 3, Tin Yuk-on.  
OVER HURDLES YARD RACE—1, J. P. Johnston (time 63 1/5 sec); 2, J. C. Finch (time, 64 2/5).  
LONG PLUNGE—1, Ip Kwan (distance, 40 ft. 10 in.); 2, Lau Hung-chun (distance, 37 ft. 8 in.).  
CLASS A HANDICAP (100 yards)—1, Leung Sun-sang (receives 10); 2, Ip Kwan (scratch). Hundred Yards Handicap (conducted by V. R. C. members)—1, B. R. Moore (receives 15), time, 81 seconds; 2, J. C. Finch, (receives 3 sec), time, 81 1/5 sec.

BOWLS.  
The Police and the Civil Service met in a friendly game on the Police ground on Saturday, when, after a most exciting contest, the Police won by the narrow margin of one point.

BOWLS FOR WAR CHARITIES.  
There will be a large gathering of bowls players on the Police grounds on Saturday next, when Tai-koo, the champions of the league will oppose the rest of the league. One team from each club will (Continued at foot of next column).

## "OUR DAY."

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR ROSE SELLERS.

We have received the following directions with regard to the selling of roses on "Our Day":—

- 1.—All rose sellers will be provided with collecting tins, roses and baskets with cord attached. Ladies wishing to attach special ribbons to their baskets may do so at their respective centres.
- 2.—A plan showing each lady's station will be on view at the City Hall on the 17th and 18th inst.
- 3.—Ladies will receive the baskets and collecting tins from the lady in charge of their station on the morning of the 19th inst. at their respective centres.
- 4.—Ladies in charge of stations are requested to call for their roses, baskets and tins between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock on Wednesday, the 18th inst., and deposit them at their respective centres in readiness for the following morning.
- 5.—Fresh supplies may be had from the lady in charge at the City Hall at any time between the hours of 9 a.m. and noon on Thursday, 19th inst.
- 6.—Each lady will receive printed instructions giving the name of her station and the name of the lady in charge of that station.

## THE ILLUMINATIONS.

The Hongkong Electric Company are making a special feature of the illuminations in the Public Gardens for the "Our Day" Evening Concert on the 19th inst. There will be over a thousand lamps and lanterns, representing more than ten thousand candle-power, distributed throughout the grounds. Two Ambulance Batches with thirty and ten 32 c.p. lamps, and two Red Crosses with fifty 5 c.p. lamps and twenty 32 c.p. lamps will figure among the more prominent decorations. The lawns, paths, terraces, and trees will be ablaze with lights and the bandstand and fountain are being brilliantly illuminated. No one in the Colony should miss this magnificent display.

The Murray Parade Ground will also be brightly lighted after dark during the Fair, and a special hoarding is being erected with as many as seventy-two flashing lights illuminating the posters affixed to it. Soldiers and sailors in uniform and children will be admitted to the ground and all the side shows are being advertised, there will be Donkey rides and a Camera obscura side show. More detailed programmes both of the Fair and concert will be published early next week.

## LADY MAY'S "OUR DAY" ROSE FUND.

Already acknowledged	\$2,880
Mrs. Gibson	5
Mr. Mok Tso Chuen	25
Mr. and Mrs. Sorensen	50
Total	\$2,940

The name of Mr. Frank Smith, of Macao, should have appeared, instead of that of Mr. F. Smyth, in a former list.

compete, the players will pay \$1 entrance fee, the winners of each rink will receive spones, and the balances, will be devoted to the Hongkong Beds Funds. All refreshments are to be paid for, and all the profits from this, after paying expenses, will be given to the Hongkong Beds fund. A sweep will be run in connection with the match, the proceeds to be divided into four parts, one part will go to the Beds Fund, and the other three parts will be disposed of in prizes.

## RIFLE SHOOTING.

## MATCH AT TAI HANG.

On Saturday the Rifle teams of the Venus and Dockyard Recreation Club had a match at Tai Hang. The Dockyard Recreation Club, after the deduction for aperture sights, won comfortably, the vagaries of the wind at Tai Hang doubtless handicapping the visitors. Advantage was taken of the occasion to give an outing to the ladies and they returned the compliment by serving refreshments in the match at the 600 yards firing point, this duty being superintended by Messdames Brock and Goddard. Mr. F. A. Brown, captain of the Dockyard team, in a speech congratulated the Venus team on their keenness in all sport. Mr. Pardos replying for the Venus, followed by cheers and a "tiger." There were nine in each team, the best eight scores to count. The very erratic wind is responsible for the somewhat low scoring. Teams and scores:—

DOCKYARD RECREATION CLUB.	
Mr. Goodman	2300 yds
Mr. Cousins	27 20 20 88
Mr. Sears	29 28 28 85
Mr. Elson	28 28 30 84
Mr. Brown (capt.)	28 28 28 84
Mr. Wright	27 28 28 78
Mr. Trueman	29 23 23 75
Mr. Brock	28 30 28 74
Total	224 200 217 650
Less 4 per cent. for aperture sights	26
Swiggs	19 30 14 63
Mr. Parmenter	25 20 27 72
Mr. McLelland	25 23 20 67
Mr. Footo	24 19 23 66
Mr. Attfield	23 20 20 63
Mr. Burbridge (capt.)	19 21 21 61
Mr. Fletcher	19 24 18 61
Mr. French	28 21 11 60
Mr. Treleven	19 21 17 57
Totals	182 168 157 507
Mason	19 22 17 51
Counted out	

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## THE SUBMARINE "BREMEN."

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]  
Sir,—One of the various reports in connection with this vessel which has not found a place along with the other reports that appear in your columns on 11th inst. is that the Japan Times, in a weekly edition of about a month ago, stated that the Japanese Newspaper "Yokohama" had it that the Bremen had been towed into Halifax, N.S., by a British cruiser. In view of the reports now published it looks as if there might be some truth in that report.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,  
FIFE.

## TERRITORIALS' ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—May we trespass upon your courtesy and add a note to your leading article of Saturday's issue on the T.E.F., explaining a little more fully its concluding paragraph? The paragraph referred to reads:—"The T.E.F. has enabled the men to meet together at a Club specially organised for their use in the Seamen's Institute Building with money placed at his disposal by the Fund."

We shall like to add, in explanation, that the Club was opened in February last. The T.E.F. most generously gave donations amounting in all to \$377.29 for the repair of one billiard table, the purchase of bar-set chairs, extra games, etc., and a half share in the running expenses of the Club (not including the salary of the Manager) during February and March when the scheme was on trial. Since April 1st all the main expenses of the Club, which is continuing to run most satisfactorily, have been paid out of the Funds of the Missions to Seamen, the Committee of which has generously continued to place part of their building at its disposal. It was considered that this plan would prevent the two Funds overlapping.

We heartily endorse the sentiments expressed in your article, but feel that this additional statement is due to the subscribers to the Missions to Seamen.—We are, sir, yours faithful  
(Sd.) C. L. COOPER-HUNT, C.F.  
W. T. FEATHERSTONE, Chaplain of the Missions to Seamen.

## TERRITORIALS' ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

## FINAL STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT.

The above Fund has now been closed. The following is a statement of account from December 31st, 1915, to date:—

EXPENDITURE.	
Victoria Theatre Cinematograph	
Tickets	\$ 820.70
Tobacco and Cigarettes and Special New Year's Day dinner	181.00
Peak Tram Tickets at reduced rates for Cinematograph, etc.	47.00
Men's Club initial expenses and cost of running at commencement	377.29
Garrison Recreation Club 1 year's sub.	\$ 80.00
Sub. to Hockey Shield 10.00	
Donation towards Repairs to Pavilion	25.00
Special donation out of Funds in hand on close of the Entertainment Fund	246.81
Cricket Pads, Hockey Balls, etc., Sub. to Football Challenge Shield, and Sundries	89.35
Donation to Soldiers and Sailors' Home	50.00
Total	\$1,987

INCOME.	
Balance in hand from last Account	\$ 625.89
Subscriptions and Donations received up to date and acknowledged from time to time in the Daily Press	1,356.22
Bank Interest	2.04
Total	\$1,987.15

G. S. ARCHBUTT  
(Hon. Sec.)

## NAVY LEAGUE WAR MEMORIAL FUND.

## HONGKONG'S INVALUABLE CONTRIBUTION.

The Hon. Secretary of the Hongkong branch of the Navy League, Mr. E. A. M. Williams, has received the following letter of acknowledgment dated 8th September, 1916, from The Navy League, 11, Victoria Street, London, S.W.:—  
Dear Mr. Williams,—Since I last wrote about the First of Exchange the second contribution for £250 from the Hongkong Branch of the Navy League has come safely to hand, and herewith I enclose receipt. I can assure you that the help that we have received from your Branch is perfectly invaluable. It becomes increasingly difficult to get money over here, as there are such an enormous number of calls everywhere and at every moment. Up to the present we have about £1,800, of which you have contributed £700, towards the building and endowment of the room at the "Star and Garter," the total cost of which will be £2,250. We have a good many more Branch contributions to come in, and it is the greatest wish of my heart that we shall be able to carry this thing through, but I unhesitatingly say that had it not been for the help of the people of Hongkong it would have been an impossibility. Yours very truly,  
(Sd.) AGNES, M. GREGG.  
Hon. Secretary, Navy League War Memorial Fund.

## INTIMATIONS

## LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; Co. NEW AUTUMN GOODS

## JUST RECEIVED NEW STOCKS OF "WALK-OVER" BOOTS &amp; SHOES.

No matter what you wish them for, whether for a day's tramp, an afternoon of Sport, an evening of Society, or for Business, there is an appropriate and reliable Walk-Over Shoe for that particular occasion.

PATENT, VICI KID, RUSSIA CALE, ETC.  
BEST QUALITY \$13.50 PER PAIR.

## NEW SHAPES IN LADIES' BOOTS &amp; SHOES \$8.50 TO \$13.50 WE CAN SHOW YOU

THE LARGEST SELECTION IN THE COLONY.

## LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; Co.

ISHERWOOD CIGARETTES.  
HAND-MADE IN CAIRO.

No. 3, Large Size

"First Quality."

Sold in tins of 100 at \$4.50 per 100 Duty Paid.

The most popular Egyptian.

Finest and choicest Egyptian Cigarettes. Stands foremost in the opinion of all Connoisseurs.

Obtainable at:

HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.

GRAND-EGYPTIAN TOBACCO STORE.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN TOBACCO STORE.

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

A. S. WATSON & Co.

1204-1

Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

THE HOUSE FOR LADIES' FOOTWEAR.

UP-TO-DATE STOCK AND SMARTEST STYLES

IN

BOOTS AND SHOES

NOW ON SHOW.

1077



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## "OUR DAY."

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of Public Business on THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 P.M.

[1284]

FRANK WATERHOUSE & CO., INC.  
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

## THE Steamship

"KEISHIN MARU"  
will be despatched for the above port early in November.

For VANCOUVER and SEATTLE.

The Steamship "TENSHO MARU"  
will be despatched for the above port early in November.

For freight and further particulars apply to:  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,  
Agents.  
Tel. phone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 10.

[1285]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND  
SINGAPORE.

## THE Steamship

"KUMSANG,"  
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at THREE into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 20th Oct. will be taken to rent.  
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.  
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 16th October, 1916.

[6]

## G. R.

## TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

THE INSTITUTE will RE-OPEN on  
MONDAY, the 16th of October.  
Copies of Prospectus and entry forms may be obtained on application to the Director of the Institute at the Education Department.

[1291]

## NOTICE.

AN Old Established British Silk Firm in Canton requires JUNIOR ASSISTANT.  
Continental Silk experience and knowledge of French essential.  
Reply, stating references and experience, to "SILK ASSISTANT,"  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
[1293]

## ULDERUP &amp; SCHLUTER.

## IN LIQUIDATION.

CREDITORS are required to send in their claims to the Undersigned on or before TUESDAY the 21st October, 1916.  
Dated the 27th September, 1916.  
W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO.,  
No. 16, Queen's Road Central,  
Liquidators. [1188]

CHINA EXPORT-IMPORT AND BANK  
COMPAGNIE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that any Persons or Firms having Claims against the Hongkong Branch of the CHINA EXPORT-IMPORT & BANK COMPAGNIE are required to file same with the Liquidators on or before 31st October, 1916, after which date no claim will be recognized.  
BRADLEY & CO., LTD.,  
Liquidators. [1208]

## 5% FRENCH GOVERNMENT LOAN 1916.

Price of Issue Frs. 97.50.

SUBSCRIPTION LISTS will be OPEN on the 5th October, and Close on the 29th of the same month.  
The Bonds are issued in France, in multiples of Frs. 100.00 and upwards.  
Bills and bonds of the "National Defense" bought before the 1st October, 1916, are accepted in payment.  
Applications will be received by the Hongkong Branch of the Banque de l'Indo-Chine from date.  
Hongkong, 30th September, 1916. [1195]

THE CHINA LIGHT AND POWER  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE FIFTEENTH ORDINARY  
ANNUAL MEETING OF SHARE-  
HOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, St. George's Building, No. 2, Connaught Road, Victoria, on SATURDAY, the 21st day of October, 1916, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st July, 1916, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.  
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to 21st of October, both days inclusive.  
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 6th October, 1916. [1223]

## HOUSES TO LET

## TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

FURNISHED, 3, Stewart Terrace.  
Apply—  
H. E. POLLOCK,  
Princes' Buildings,  
[1219]

## TO LET.

A HOUSE, at Observatory Villas, Kowloon, With Tennis Court.  
Apply—  
ALBERTOON V. APCAR & Co.,  
14, Des Voeux Road Central.  
[1216]

## TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

FURNISHED HOUSE.  
Apply—  
A. G. HEWLITT,  
Architect,  
22, Queen's Road Central,  
[1245]

## TO LET.

A SMALL OFFICE in Alexandra Buildings. Cheap rental.  
Apply—  
"A,"  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
[1217]

## TO LET.

NOS. 9 and 10, MOUNTAIN VIEW PEAK, GODOWN, No. 111, Praya East, Storage 800 tons.  
Apply—  
M. J. D. STEPHENS,  
18, Bank Buildings.  
[1097]

## TO LET.

From 1st November next.  
FLATS in "EWO MESS," No. 8, THE PEAK.  
Apply, Property Office,  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.  
[1085]

## TO LET.

GODOWN in Duddell Street. Light and airy Office overlooking Statue Square. Moderate rent.  
For rent and other particulars apply to—  
"H,"  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
[940]

## TO LET.

From 1st May.  
OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Building.  
Apply to—  
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.  
[518]

## TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 2, Queen's Road Central, at present in the occupation of The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.  
Apply to—  
CHINA FIRE INSURANCE Co., Ltd.  
[622]

## TO LET.

NO. 4, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL, First Floor.  
THE COMMODIOUS DWELLING HOUSE, with Offices, Servants' Quarters, etc., No. 14, SHAMBAH, CANTON, from 1st June, at present in the occupation of the Imperial Russian Consulate.  
Apply to—  
DAVID SARSOON & Co., Ltd.  
[415]

## TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road.  
OFFICES in King's Buildings, HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Connaught Road.  
Nos. 1 and 2, WEST END TERRACE, CANTON.  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.  
[32]

## TO LET.

TWO ROOMED-FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.  
THREE ROOMED-FLATS in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.  
FOUR ROOMED-FLATS in May Road with every modern convenience, including English Bath and Kitchen Range, Hot Water and Water Charge System. A few flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rental. Immediate possession.  
FOUR ROOMED HOUSES in Garden Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.  
Apply to—  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.  
Alexandra Buildings  
[1196]

## TO LET.

NO. 5, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK.  
No. 8, BURROW'S STREET, WANCHAI, GODOWN.  
No. 12, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, SHOP.  
No. 2, CAMERON VILLAS, 63, PEAK, KELLEY STREET, 65, PEAK.  
"GLENSHIEL," No. 141, Plantation Road, Peak.  
"HARTING," Austin Road, Kowloon.  
No. 24, BELLILIOS TERRACE, with entrance on Connaught Road.  
TWO GODOWNS, in Duddell Street, No. 2, DES VOEUX VILLAS, 51, PEAK (Unfurnished).  
No. 10, THE PEAK (CAMERON VILLAS).  
Apply to—  
LINTHARD & DAVIS,  
2nd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.  
[35]

## INTIMATIONS



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain of the PORT OF POLICE, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

77

## JUST RECEIVED

FRESH Supply of FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS.

## GRACA &amp; CO.

No. 4, WYNDHAM STREET.

[1212]

## NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers. In all Bore and Size.

SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLED SHOT. From No. 10 to .550 S&W, at 97 and 97.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection invited.

## WM. SCHMIDT &amp; Co.

[1298]

## A LING &amp; CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE and PHOTO GOODS STORE.

Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock.  
Developing, Printing and Enlarging.  
Canton Marbles in Various Shades.  
[TELEPHONE 1319] 536

## MITSUBISHI GOSHI KWAISBA

(MITSUBISHI Co.).

## COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF  
TAKASHIMA, OCHI, MUTABE, KISHIDAKE, YOSHINOTANI, HOJO, NAMAZUTA, SATO, KANADA, SHINNEW, KAMITAMADA, BIBAI AND OTUBARI COALMINE.  
AGENT FOR SAKITO COAL.

## HEAD OFFICE:—

MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO.

BRANCH OFFICES:—NAGASAKI, MOJI, KANATSU, WAKAMATSU, OTARU, MURORAN, HAKODATE, KOBÉ, OSAKA, KURE, TOKYO, YOKOHAMA, NAGOYA, TSUBUGA, VLADIVOSTOK, HANKOW, PEKING, LONDON, NEW YORK, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, HAIPHONG and CANTON.

Cable Address:—"IWASAKI."  
Codes:—A1, A.B.C. 5th. 1. Western Union, and Bantley.

Agents:—  
CHINKIANG—Messrs. GRABING & Co.  
HANKOW—Messrs. MACDONALD & Co.  
SINGAPORE—Messrs. BROWN & Co.  
GLASGOW—Messrs. A. R. BROWN  
McFARLANE & Co., Ltd.

For Particulars apply to—  
K. KATO, Manager,  
No. 2, Pedder Street, Hongkong.  
[1618]

## FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

## TO-DAY

3 p.m.—Auction of Crown Land at Public Works Dept.

Wednesday, 18th Oct.—

5.30 p.m.—Royal Hongkong Yacht Club General Meeting at the Club House, North Point.

Thursday, 19th Oct.—

"Our Day" Sale of Roses, English Fair on Murray Parade Ground, and Evening Fete in Public Gardens.

Saturday, 21st Oct.—

11.20 a.m.—China Light and Power Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

Friday, 27th Oct.—

12.15 p.m.—Meeting of Licensing Board in Council Chamber.

Monday, 30th Oct.—

Noon—Dairy Farm Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

## NOITAMITNI



## OUR GIANT LAVENDER TALCUM

IS REAL VALUE IN THE FINEST

AND

## PUREST LAVENDER TALCUM

1-LB. SIZE FOR \$1.00

## ANTISEPTIC SOOTHING

## HEALING.

KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND

HEALTHY.

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

TELEPHONE 116.

[12]

## BIRTH.

JENKINS.—On 15th inst., at the Government Civil Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. A. JENKINS, a son. [1266]

## DEATH.

Woo LAI UN.—At his residence, No. 164, Kennedy Road, Hongkong, on 14th inst. Woo LAI UN, aged 69 years. The Funeral Cortège will pass the Monument at 3.15 p.m., to-day. [1267]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, C.  
LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 16th OCTOBER, 1916.

## CHINA'S CONSTITUTION.

ONE of the questions which is at present agitating Chinese politicians is what powers are to be assigned to the President and what to the Parliament. If the President to have the right of veto, as in the case of the United States, or is he to be merely the servant of the Parliament and execute what it ordains? The question is a difficult one, more especially in the case of China, where the people have had no experience of political power and where there is, therefore, always a danger of the help being usurped by the "strong man." Yet it does not appear to be insuperable. The powers given to the President in the United States are undoubtedly, a reminiscence of the time when it was believed that a State polity must consist of a central power, whether nominated as Emperor, King or President, with the representatives of the people as an advisory body. The evils of such a system are, however, very obvious to-day. The turmoil into which the United States is thrown every few years in the election of a new President results entirely from the importance attached to the position, which again arises from the extraordinary powers delegated to the holder. On the other hand, Parliaments are not themselves entirely free from the arbitrary assumption of powers almost as tyrannical as those of a single ruler if no checks be applied to ensure that they shall represent the people not only in form but also in fact. The ques-

tion is how are these checks to be applied. Are they to take the form of a veto by the President over and above the check afforded by having two legislative bodies, or can some other means be devised which will serve to restrain the Parliament without increasing the power of the President? If we examine the British Constitution as it is in fact and not in theory, we shall find that it consists of two legislative bodies—one of which is practically a house of reference—which have full powers to enact legislation. It is true there is a nominal right of veto in the hands of the Head of the State, but as it is never exercised it is practically of no importance in the working of the polity. The executive body is chosen from among the members of the two Houses, and the leader of this executive body, who is the director of the policy of the government, practically occupies the position of President of the country. There are, however, defects in the British polity. For one thing, the rule that a Government must resign if any of its measures, however trifling, is defeated in the House serves no good purpose—indeed, it rather serves a bad purpose, inasmuch as it too often prevents members from expressing their views when such expression would endanger the existence of the Government to which, otherwise, they give their general support. If the existence of a Government could only be prematurely brought to an end by a direct vote of censure not connected with any particular measure, then there would be less danger of individual opinions being lost in matters of detail. In these circumstances, also, Governments would be precluded from arrogating to themselves powers which were not granted to them by the people. Nor would they be in such a strong position to corrupt the representatives of the people. Dismissible only on a direct vote of no-confidence, they would be compelled, if corruption were resorted to, to bribe the members to support each individual measure as it came before them, a ruinous expense which few administrations could sustain. If the legislative power were confined to such a body, with the executive power in the hands of a Cabinet chosen from among its members, then the position of President would naturally fall to the head of the Government, who would have no power to act without his Cabinet, but would represent the country in the eyes of the world, in the same way as the Presidents of the United States and France. It may be argued that this would be to place all the power in the hands of the Parliament; but the placing of power in the hands of a Parliament not strictly divided into Government and other parties—since freedom of voting would weaken the party divisions—is a different matter from entrusting power to a Parliament where a single defeat means the death of the Government. Moreover, such a Parliament would be dissolvable automatically at moderate intervals and therefore would not depend for its existence on the mandate of any one person. Some such system as this prevails in Switzerland and has worked very well, although, extraordinarily enough, it has attracted only a moderate amount of attention, much less, at any rate, than it deserves. Man is more or less a creature of custom, and frequently fails to release himself from old ideas in starting new projects. The granting of extensive powers to the nominal head of the State, on the principle that a country must have a ruler whether Republic or Kingdom, is a case of such survival. An opportunity is now afforded for China to bring the legislative and executive functions into closer connection and thus establish more firmly the foundations of the Republic.

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes to-morrow at 3 p.m.

Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne has been appointed to act as Second Police Magistrate during the absence on leave of Mr. J. R. Wood.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending 30th September, 1916, amounted to 52,895 tons and the sales to 44,025 tons.

Sergeant A. Ansell, R.G.A., who was Garrison Provost Sergeant here for some time after the outbreak of war, has been awarded a commission as 2nd Lieutenant at the front.

The next Criminal Sessions have been fixed by the Chief Justice to open on the 23rd inst.

On "Our Day," the 18th instant, Government Offices, Government Schools and the Banks will be closed at 1 p.m.

A Chinese coolie has been sent to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from a wound, inflicted by a man who has absconded.

It is notified by the Colonial Secretary that persons over 15 years of age proceeding to Japan should be provided with a passport, or with a Special Police Pass with a photograph of the bearer attached.

Subadar-Major Roshan Khan, Hongkong-Singapore Battalion, Royal Garrison Artillery, has been appointed by H.E. the Governor to be one of his Honorary Aides-de-Camp, vice Subadar Bhan Singh, Hongkong-Singapore Battalion, Royal Garrison Artillery.

During September, the mean temperature recorded in the Colony was 80.5. There were 200.0 hours of sunshine, and 10.820 inches of rain. The mean wind velocity was 15.3 miles per hour. The rainfall recorded at the Botanical Gardens was 11.10 inches on sixteen days; at the Matilda Hospital, Mount Kellett, 8.73 inches on sixteen days was recorded, and at the Police Station, Tai-po, 13.78 inches were recorded on twelve days.

## SCAVENGING OF KOWLOON.

## QUESTIONS BY MR. BOWLEY.

At to-morrow's meeting of the Hongkong Sanitary Board, Mr. F. B. L. Bowley will ask the following questions:—

(i.)—What are the arrangements for scavenging Kowloon City and its foreshore? and for the disposal of the refuse?  
(ii.)—Who is responsible for cleansing the main drain of the City, which discharges its noxious effluent on to the foreshore alongside the public pier?  
(iii.)—Is there any prospect of the early abatement of this public nuisance?

## HONGKONG FINANCE.

The financial statement for the month of July is as follows:—

## REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Balance of assets and liabilities on 30th June, 1916	\$ 544,295.36
Revenue from 1st to 31st July, 1916	1,269,075.00
Expenditure from 1st to 31st July, 1916	513,583.20
Balance	\$ 933,007.12

## HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

## OPIMUM.

A Chinese, who had just arrived from Macao, was fined \$1,200 by Mr. F. A. Hazeland for being in possession of 100 taels of opium.

## DISHONEST LIGHTERMAN.

Two lightermen employed by the Hongkong Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company were charged before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, with being in possession of a quantity of fish, matches and rattan, which had been taken from cargoes.

A fine of \$50 each, or two months' hard labour, were imposed.

## MYSTERIOUS YAUMATI EXPLOSION.

An explosion of a mysterious character occurred at 2 a.m. on Saturday at Yaumati which practically demolished the top floors of 331 and 333, Shanghai Street.

Two persons were badly injured and one was reported missing, but later in the morning he was found buried in the debris, alive but unconscious. The injured were removed to hospital.

It was reported the explosion may have been caused by the combustion of fumes from raw sugar on the floor, but there are suspicions that some explosives were on the premises.

## ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

A Chinese appeared before Mr. Hazeland on a charge of attempting suicide by hanging.

Mr. Preston, who was present on behalf of the people of the house with whom defendant stayed, and to whom he owed a lot of money, said defendant did not really attempt suicide but adopted that as a ruse to enlist the sympathies of the people of the house.

Inspector O'Sullivan said that when defendant went out there was generally someone with him, watching him to see that he did not escape. The Inspector did not think defendant attempted suicide.  
Mr. Hazeland bound defendant over in the sum of \$100 to be of good behaviour.



# THE WAR.

## MR. LLOYD GEORGE ON NATIONAL SERVICE.

EVERY YOUNG MAN IN BRITAIN WANTED.

NORWAY AND ENEMY SUBMARINES.

BRITISH POSITION IMPROVED.

BRILLIANT FRENCH ATTACKS.

THE BRITISH "TANKS."

### FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### SUCCESSFUL BRITISH RAIDS ON ENEMY TRENCHES.

LONDON, October 14th.

General Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We carried out two successful raids on enemy trenches north-west of Ypres and south-west of Hulluch.

#### BRITISH POSITION IMPROVED.

#### ARTILLERY AND TRENCH MORTAR ACTIVITY.

LONDON, October 15th.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in a communiqué, says:—In local attacks to-day we appreciably improved our position in the neighbourhood of the Schwaben Redoubt, taking 200 prisoners. There is nothing to report elsewhere apart from artillery and trench mortar activity.

#### TWO BRILLIANT FRENCH ATTACKS.

800, UNWOUNDED PRISONERS.

PARIS, October 15th.

A communiqué says:—Two French attacks were brilliantly successful. In one, to the west of Belloyen-san-Terre, we captured the first German line on a front of two kilometres. In the other we captured Genemont and a sugar refinery 1,300 metres north-east of Ablaincourt. Numerous prisoners were taken.

Up till the present 800 unwounded prisoners, including 17 officers, have been sent to the rear.

#### POWERFUL GERMAN ATTACKS AT ABLAINCOURT.

#### SUCCESSFUL FRENCH COUNTER-ATTACKS.

PARIS, October 14th.

A communiqué states:—South of the Somme, after violent barrage-fire, the Germans powerfully attacked our Ablaincourt positions and succeeded in occupying part of the village and trenches to the north-east, but an immediate counter-attack completely drove them out.

North of the Somme we progressed at Malaise ridge.

Fog hampered our air-work.

### THE BALKANS

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### THE GREEK CRISIS.

IN THE NICK OF TIME.

LONDON, October 14th.

The Times states that Athens is unmoved by the Allies' action in regard to the Fleet, because the Fleet was recently officered by anti-Ententists while a concentration had begun in Thessaly of troops and guns and stores in the rear of the Allied armies.

#### IMPORTANT BRITISH OCCUPATION.

#### ENEMY'S DESPERATE DEFENCE.

PARIS, October 15th.

It is semi-officially reported that the British already occupy the outskirts of Transloy, which is being defended most desperately, as its fall would compel the enemy to abandon the line of heights between Quebecourt and Morval.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### TRANSYLVANIA FIGHTING.

#### BULGARIAN TROOP BOATS SUNK.

BUKHAREST, October 15th.

A communiqué says:—The Roumanians re-captured the village of Sosmezec, in Eastern Transylvania, after desperate street fighting.

We repulsed two enemy attacks in the Predcal Pass, south of Brasso, and stormed three heights in the vicinity of the Vulcan Pass, inflicting great losses on the enemy, who retired in disorder. At Guivala, in the Toerzburg Pass, the Roumanians were compelled to retire to Rucaru.

An enemy attack on the Roumanian left wing in Dobrudja was repulsed. Boats containing Bulgarian troops were sunk at several places on the Danube.

### ITALIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### ITALIAN OFFENSIVE.

#### EXTENDING OCCUPATION OF SOBER RIDGE.

ROME, October 14th.

A communiqué says:—We are extending our occupation of Sober Ridge, south-east of Gorizia, where the enemy has abandoned prisoners and large quantities of arms and ammunition.

#### MORE PRISONERS.

Comparative quiet obtains in the Carso, where a hundred prisoners have been taken.

#### ENEMY'S STRONG FIRST LINE.

ROME, October 15th.

A semi-official report states that the Austrians considered their first-line positions on the Corso of the strongest kind, extending only seven miles and thus nullifying the numerical superiority of the Italians. The straightness of the line also entailed an attack on its whole extent.

When the Italians captured important points on this line the Austrians feverishly began to prepare a second line which they had then only laid out.

The Italians are now attacking this.

### NAVAL ACTIVITIES

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### "FRENCH CRUISER" SUNK.

#### GERMAN ANNOUNCEMENT.

AMSTERDAM, October 14th.

A German official announcement states that a German submarine sank the French cruiser *Rigel* in the Mediterranean.

The *Rigel* is an old ex-merchantman of 3,500 tons.

#### GERMANY'S INROADS UPON DUTCH SHIPPING.

AMSTERDAM, October 14th.

The *Telegraaf* publishes a list showing that the Germans have sunk twenty-five and attacked five Dutch vessels since the war began.

#### BRITISH STEAMER SUNK.

LONDON, October 16th.

The British steamer *Garaepee* has been sunk. Eleven of the crew are missing.

### AFRICA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### THE EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.

#### GERMANS RUN ROLLING STOCK INTO THE HARBOUR.

LONDON, October 14th.

A telegram from Capetown states that before the British occupied Dar-es-Salaam, Germans ran all the engines and rolling-stock of the Central Railway into the harbour.

This doubtless has considerably delayed General Smuts' operations.

### GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### NORWAY AND SUBMARINES

#### BELLIGERENT SUBMARINES PROHIBITED.

CHRISTIANIA, October 14th.

Norway has prohibited belligerent submarine warships from entering Norwegian waters except in order to save life in bad weather. They will otherwise be liable to attack.

Other submarines will be allowed to enter in daylight unobserved and showing national colours, but risking damage by mistake.

#### NATIONAL SERVICE

#### EVERY YOUNG MAN IN BRITAIN WANTED.

LONDON, October 14th.

The Times says it is believed that the Man-Power Board is convinced that every young man in the country must be definitely placed in national service.

#### A MILLION EXEMPTIONS.

LATER.

Mr. Lloyd George, Secretary of State for War, stated in the House of Commons that there had been a million exemptions. The Government was dealing with the question. If the present powers were insufficient the Government would consult the House of Commons regarding what steps should be taken. The Government was determined that all the country's resources, wealth and man-power should be utilised to win the war.

#### CARE FOR ROMANIA.

He assured the House that Great Britain and her Allies would make every effort to protect Rumania, against which nation, no doubt, Germany was concentrating her strength in the hope of crushing her.

#### REVOLUTION AT PALEMBANG.

AMSTERDAM, October 14th.

A telegram to the *Telegraaf* from Weltevreden states that a revolution has broken out at Palembang.

The *Telegraaf* characterises this as a most serious fact.

[Palembang is a seaport town in Sumatra, with a population of over 50,000.]

#### A HOSPITAL SCANDAL IN INDIA.

LONDON, October 14th.

The *Morning Post*, in an extremely bitter article on the treatment of the wounded in a certain hospital in India, describes the place as a dirty verminous barrack with no punkahs and insufficient water. The cost of keep is deducted from the pay of the wounded soldiers. The *Post* demands the punishment of those responsible.

#### HOLLAND AND EXCESS PROFITS.

LONDON, October 16th.

It is understood that the Bill to be presented in the Dutch Parliament providing for an extension of the excess profits duty will not effect Companies in Dutch East Indies. The Times points out that if this proposal is adopted it will impose a serious burden on British-owned Dutch estates. Possibly they will be allowed to deduct 30 per cent. Dutch Excess Profits duty from amount assessable to British Excess Profits duty, in which case the British Treasury would be the loser.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### KRUPPS AND THE N.D.L. GERMANY'S POST-WAR TRADE MOVEMENT.

LONDON, October 14th.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* states that Krupps have purchased an interest in the Norddeutscher Lloyd.

This is the latest development of the Post-War Movement, linking up the banking, steel, iron, coal and shipping interests.

#### MESOPOTAMIA OPERATIONS.

#### THE "TIMES" AND THE OMISSIONS IN A DISPATCH.

LONDON, October 14th.

Commenting on a despatch by General Sir Percy Lake, published to-day, the Times remarks that it leaves a great deal unsaid. Doubtless the Commission will throw light on its omissions, particularly in regard to the blunders and fatal dilatoriness at Es-sinn.

#### GALLANT AIRMEN PROMOTED.

LONDON, October 15th.

The Gazette contains a notice of the promotion to the rank of Temporary Captain of Second Lieut. Robinson, V.C. and Flight Commander Brandon, who played such a brilliant part in the recent Zeppelin raids.

#### THE POTTER'S BAR ZEPPELIN.

#### THE AIR HEROES' DINNER.

Second Lieutenant Tempest, D.S.O., the hero of the Potter's Bar Zeppelin, was dining with some friends when the Zeppelin warning was issued. He immediately ascended in a biplane and was in the air two hours. After the Zeppelin was on fire he travelled parallel to it, and when it began to descend he had to resort to nose-diving to escape collision with the flaming mass. Thereafter he returned to finish his dinner.

He was educated on the Stoneyhurst training ship, *Forester*, was afterwards a mining engineer, and subsequently engaged in farming in South Africa and Canada.

#### THE DEPORTATIONS FROM LILLE.

#### PEOPLE OF LILLE DESCRIBED AS "IDLE FOREIGNERS."

AMSTERDAM, October 14th.

A Committee of the Reichstag has discussed the deportations from Lille. Dr. Helfferich (Finance Minister) and representatives of the Foreign Office contended that the deportations were internationally legal. There was a shortage of workmen in Germany and idle foreigners could not be allowed to burden the relief fund. Blunders were admitted, but it was contended that these were unavoidable.

#### THE "TIMES" AND GERMAN BANKS.

#### SPEEDY ELIMINATION WANTED.

LONDON, October 16th.

The Times says there is a growing feeling in the City in favour of the complete and speedy elimination of enemy interests, particularly of German and semi-German banks, which did an enormous business in acceptances with the object of discovering secrets of British trade, such as who were best buyers and best sellers. These particulars were forwarded to Berlin and distributed among German business men, thus enabling them to successfully compete in business.

#### THE WILSON-ELLERMAN SHIPPING AMALGAMATION.

LONDON, October 16th.

The Wilson Line states that the amalgamation with Ellerman (see Saturday's overnight telegrams on page 6) was necessary to meet post-war competition of neutrals, who are making larger profits than British shipowners. The transfer brings two hundred vessels with a dreadweight carrying capacity of nearly a million and a half tons under the control of the Ellerman line.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### GERMAN AND BRITISH PRISONERS.

#### THE RESPECTIVE TOTALS.

LONDON, October 14th.

Mr. Lloyd George stated in the House of Commons that the total number of German prisoners in British hands were:

Military ..... 38,594

Naval ..... 2,108

The approximate number of British prisoners in Germany were:

Military (?) ..... 29,693

Naval ..... 408

#### THE BRITISH "TANKS."

#### THE AUTHORS OF THE IDEA.

LONDON, October 14th.

Mr. Lloyd George mentioned in the House of Commons that the "tanks" had proved a most considerable success. The credit for the idea and design was due to the Chief Naval Constructor of the Admiralty. The Secretary for War and Mr. Churchill, when he was First Lord of the Admiralty, afforded the greatest encouragement to the carrying out of the construction.

#### INTER-IMPERIAL TRADE.

LONDON, October 14th.

Mr. Austin Chamberlain has authorised the Indian Committee of the Imperial Institute to inquire into and report on the possibilities of extending the industrial and commercial utilisation of Indian raw materials throughout the United Kingdom and elsewhere in the Empire. The Committee has appointed sub-Committees to deal with the more important groups of materials and to consider the results of their investigations. Inquiries have already been conducted by the Imperial Institute to obtain the views of leading merchants, manufacturers and other users of Indian materials. An important aspect of the Committee's work will be to suggest openings for the employment of those Indian materials which went to enemy countries before the war. The Indian Committee includes:—Mr. C. C. McLeod (Chairman), Islington, Sir Marshall Reid, Sir John Hewitt, Sir R. W. Carlyle, Sir J. Dunlop Smith, Professor Wyndham Dunstan, and Messrs. L. J. Kershaw, George Allen and Yusuf Ali.

[Telegrams received on Saturday and on Sunday morning and published in an "Extra" on Sunday, will be found on page 6.]

#### WAR NEWS.

#### 240,000,000 GERMAN CAPITAL SEQUESTERED.

The Rumanian Government has announced to the Allied and neutral States the sequestration of German capital, including bonds of the Rumanian loans held in Berlin; which are no longer negotiable. These, which are stated to amount to about £30,000,000, would probably have been disposed of in America or elsewhere but for the prompt action of the Government. Apart from this there is about £12,000,000 of German money invested in various undertakings in Rumania. The whole amount of German capital thus sequestered is estimated at about £42,000,000. At Germany can sequester only about £20,000,000 of Rumanian capital this country is completely secured against loss.

#### A PLEASANT LITTLE RAID.

Flight Commander Douglas Young, in the course of a letter to his parents in Kobe, incidentally mentions the recent raid on Ghent in which he took part. He says:—We had a pleasant little raid on Ghent the other day, when we dropped bombs on one of their aerodromes. I should have hated to have been down below. We got the enemy by surprise. All their machines were sitting on the ground and asking for it, and they received what was coming to them good and proper. One moment there was a nice, peaceful field; the next a cloud of dust. Then we went home. The enemy never fired a shot; he was absolutely had.

#### GETTING SQUARE WITH THE CENSOR.

A private in the Blankshire Fusiliers had sent four or five letters home, telling his parents about the doings of the regiment, which portions had been obliterated by the censor, and were therefore unreadable on arrival at their destination. He decided to get square with the censor, and at the foot of the next letter he wrote the following words: "Please look under the stamp." At the censor's office the letter was opened and read as usual. The officer in charge spent some time in steaming the stamp from the envelope so that he could read the message which he was certain he would find there. At last his patience was rewarded, but his feelings can be better imagined than described when he read these words: "Has it hard to get off!"

### SWATOW NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

SWATOW, October 8th.

#### WAR'S TOLL.

News has just arrived from home which to many of us has the sting of poignant grief. We all remember so well the popular and lamented Dr. Layng, respected and beloved by everybody in the community. We remember, too, his bright lively boy, Rex, his second son, who was soon promoted to a lieutenancy in the army. We have just heard that his short and promising career has ended in France, where he met his death in action. The distressing news also comes that his older brother, Lieut. Malcolm, has had a stroke in Mesopotamia and is invalided home. Our sympathy with Mrs. Layng in her loss is very sincere. Her home is now in Cheltenham. Of those on our Swatow birth registry I think Lieut. Layng is the first to die in his country's service, although he is not the first to be wounded.

#### A FAMOUS BRIGAND EXECUTED.

A famous brigand Tshai Lung Phiau has at last been captured and put to death at Kityang. He was a member of the Three Dot Society. He was seized once before but made good his escape. He was then pardoned and received back into favour and got a post in the military service. It was found out, however, that he was fraternizing with his old friends. This led to his being arrested and to his paying the death penalty.

#### THE SLAVE GIRL TRAFFIC.

During the reign of the last Emperor, and at the request of Chow Chow Fuh, the then Governor of Shantung, it was made illegal to traffic in slave girls throughout China. Like many other humane laws, this one has been ignored, for slave girls are not at all uncommon among the wealthier classes of Chinese. A man brought a girl to Swatow recently with the intent to sell her. A detective found him and charged him with the crime, but offered him release for one hundred dollars. The man refused, saying that the girl was not a slave, so the detective took him to the Police Office. The authorities took no note of the irregularity of thus trying to sell the girl, but the detective was charged with blackmailing and suffered in consequence. Certainly right, but why was the charge against the other man ignored?

#### A NOVEL EXPERIENCE.

We are informed that permission has been granted to the Swatow authorities to try the qualities of the hydroplane in the Port, so the populace has the promise of some novel excitement. To-morrow, the 10th of October, will be observed as a Gala Day, because it is the fifth anniversary of the present President taking up arms in order to expel the Manchus from China. Chinese lanterns will be in great requisition.

#### TO PROTECT THE RICE CROPS.

An Agricultural Society is being formed to help farmers to battle successfully with the insect that is so destructive to the rice crops. The present season's crop has suffered very severely on the low-lying plains. In a paper already issued three plagues are offered. One is that as a preventive the soil should always be ploughed and baked in the sun before planting the paddy. Another remedy is to boil quantities of paraffin and soap and sprinkle it over the ground to destroy the insect. Thirdly, farmers are advised to go out into the fields at night with lighted tapers, by means of which the insects will be attracted and an opportunity given to destroy them.

#### PRECEDENCE TO THE MAIL.

A company of Post Office employees intent on the dispatch of their mail matter came into conflict with a civilian in the matter of precedence in the use of rich-shas. Soldiers coming up defended the civilian. The authorities on being appealed to, we hear, gave the order of precedence to the Post Office employees and reprimanded the soldiery.

#### POPPY CULTIVATION.

Some of the wiser heads amongst the farmers are somewhat restive about the attention paid to opium cultivation. They apprehend danger, and are actually petitioning the magistracies to put a stop to it now.

#### "BRITAIN'S STARVATION PLAN."

Herr von Bethmann Hollweg, replying to a memorial from working-class and Socialist representatives containing suggestions concerning the feeding of the people, said that in regard to the still existing deficiencies and undeniable difficulties it must not be overlooked that the cause of these difficulties was to be sought ultimately not in deficiencies of German establishments, but in the British blockade measures. It appeared to him that in the discussions the British starvation plans were at present far too much in the background. He recommended this ultimate cause of the difficulties in food supply to their consideration, adding that it will ultimately prove as ineffective as reprehensible. Thanks to this year's good harvest the German people can look forward with calm assurance to victory and peace.







## THE RAID OF THIRTEEN ZEPPELINS.

HOW ONE WAS BROUGHT DOWN.

## INEXORABLE PURSUIT OF SEARCH LIGHTS.

The air raid of September 2nd (says *The Times*) was by far the most formidable yet attempted against this country. The most striking fact about this undertaking, in which no fewer than thirteen airships were employed, was its utter futility. Thousands of Londoners witnessed the terrible doom of one of them. Though seven of the Zeppelins engaged in former attacks upon this island are officially stated to have been destroyed and five more seriously damaged, this is the first which has been fairly brought down on British soil. Two of her sister-ships were beaten off in the outskirts of the capital. The course and fate of the other ten are not disclosed, but we know the amount of damage which this great fleet managed to inflict. They killed a man and a woman, and they wounded eleven adults of both sexes and two children. They did no military damage "of any sort," and the hurt they caused to civil property was exceedingly small. A few houses were slightly injured in the metropolitan district; some cottages, a church, and a gasworks were damaged elsewhere.

A *Times* Correspondent in East Anglia says:—

We knew shortly after 11 o'clock that two, and possibly more, Zeppelins had reached the coast and were supposed to be making their way inland, and the expectation of their arrival was confirmed when, about half-past 11, the searchlights began their work. It would not be advisable to explain the manner of their use. It is sufficient to say that no quarter of the sky from which an aerial raider could possibly under existing conditions hope to approach the London area was left unexplored or was not swept again and again with a wonderful trellis-work of subdued but penetrating beams.

Gradually one group of lights was concentrated on a particular area of the sky, at first in an irregular and broken circle, but as the circle narrowed the gaps between the lights were filled. The circle remained almost stationary, but other lights flashed round about it incessantly. It was then seen what an ideal night it was from the raider's point of view. There was very little wind, only enough, indeed, to cause the patches of mist, with occasional but not very large clouds, to drift slowly overhead, leaving the sky clear at intervals and the stars shining brilliantly. Above the clouds an enemy could easily have lurked.

Unfortunately for the enemy, the clouds drifted in the wrong direction for him, and this gave the searchlight men the opportunity of which they were not slow to avail themselves. Scudily round the edges of one large cloudbank the circle rested. If there were any Zeppelin behind it, its only hope of remaining undetected was to stay and drift with it. Suddenly the cloud parted, and through the gap and at a great height the gleaming outline of the airship was discerned. The cry of "There she is" was followed by the boom of a gun, and an instant later a shell burst in what appeared to be close proximity to the raider. Then every gun within range spoke, and the din created by the rapid discharges, the scream of the shells, and the noise of the explosions was something to be remembered.

## A HALO OF LIGHT.

The people, most of them roused from their beds, flocked into the streets to the spectacle. The revelation of the extensive measures taken for the protection of outer London must have been as great a surprise to the people themselves as to the raiders, for alike in gunfire and searchlights the experiences of previous raids were far surpassed.

Evidently the airship found it too warm to be pleasant. It was then heading due west, but swung round to the north-west and lost no time in rising to a still higher altitude. But the inexorable circle of light rose too, and the Zeppelin was more clearly outlined than ever, the firing, if anything, increasing intensity. Then it appeared to drift almost broadside to the wind in an easterly direction, and after being nearly stationary for a few seconds turned rapidly towards almost every point of the compass, as though seeking some way out from the terrible circle of light which surrounded it with a sort of halo. Try as it would, it could not escape.

Then it seemed as though it was coming lower, and it approached so closely over the high ground where I and others were standing that it was possible in the strong glare of the searchlights to detect the gondola beneath the great body and to discern faintly the outlines of its frame. Then the airship turned its head towards the east and continued until it was unpleasantly close to being right overhead, and rising quickly as it gained speed, changed its course again and fled to the north-east. And the surrounding circle of light went with it.

Its minutes were numbered. Suddenly flames broke out from, apparently, one of the gondolas, and an instant later one end of the body of the raider was seen to be on fire.

## MASS OF ROARING FLAME.

The blazing airship swung round for an instant, broadside on, as though unmanageable; then the burning end dipped, the flames ran up the whole structure as her petrol tanks one after another caught fire. In another second or two the Zeppelin, now perpendicular, was falling headlong to earth from a height not much short of a couple of miles, a mass of roaring flame. So tremendous was the blaze and so intense the light that she seemed to be an incandescent mantle at white heat and enveloped in flame, falling, falling, and illuminating the country for miles round. In her descent there was a series of explosions, due perhaps to her petrol tanks blowing up.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

## BULGARIA DURING THE WAR. DISTRESS AND DISCORD.

News of the advance from Salonika excites curiosity as to the situation in Bulgaria. We publish below the report of special correspondents of the Russian newspapers, *Retet* and *Utro Rossii*, who have recently visited King Ferdinand's country.

Ferdinand of Coburg succeeded by means of intrigue and money in building up in Bulgaria as many as thirteen political parties, Neutralists which were always quarrelling between themselves. The foreign policy divided them into three groups: Pro-Russians, anti-Russians, and Nationalists. The parties of Geshov and Daney always were at the head of Pro-Russians, and on the eve of Bulgaria's entrance into the war they were joined by Democrats, Agrarians, Radicals and Broad Socialists. Narrow Socialists remained neutral, and all the rest, with Radoslavov, Genadiev, Stambulov, and Tachev, supported Ferdinand's policy.

But as soon as the mobilisation was declared and the first German helmet appeared in Sofia the Pro-Russians steadily began to move to the enemy's camp. The signal was given by Geshov, one of the richest capitalists of Bulgaria, whose capital was in German hands, and everyone furiously attacked Russia. The Latin calendar was introduced. The name of Alexander-Nevski Cathedral, built in memory of Czar Alexander, the Liberator of Bulgaria, was changed.

The population, who felt brotherly sympathy towards Russia, was terrorised, first, by a process against imaginary Russian spies; secondly, by a merciless execution of a deserted soldier, who admitted under torture that he did not want to fight against Russia.

The celebration of February 19th—the day of deliverance from the Turkish yoke—was abolished. The Turks were called by the Government "Our Brethren." German officers and soldiers appeared all over the country. In shops were seen placards, "German is spoken here," everywhere the German language was heard, papers were full of German advertisements. In short, it seemed that a whole Niagara of Germanism inundated Bulgaria.

At first the Bulgars met the Germans with great joy, but soon the relation was spoiled. The discord began first through women—the German warriors at the national feasts mistook the patriarchal traditions as liberty of manner, and the Bulgars had to fight in order to defend the honour of their wives and homes; secondly, when sharing the stolen Serbian goods.

The destruction of Serbia was met with great joy by the Bulgarians. Following the advice of the Germans, Bulgarians tried to kill as many of the educated Serbians as possible, so as to make the governing of the Serbian people easier. Thus was organised a system of persecution in Serbia, and every educated Serbian, under one or another pretext, was hanged.

BULGARS DISTRESSED BY GERMAN. But the Germans do not trust Bulgars. "If you could betray Russia who founded you," they say, "the more easily will you betray us when it suits you, and, leaning on the authority of their military force, they take drastic measures to keep the Bulgarian people in hand."

Bulgarian industry has been stopped through lack of labour and raw material. Meat costs from 4 to 6 francs and bread from 70 to 90 centimes per kilogram. The most important product of Bulgaria—milk—nearly disappeared. Petrol is unobtainable.

Under such conditions the life of the people, especially that of the peasantry, is indescribable. Everyone thinks only of how to save themselves from poverty and starvation.

As regards Russia, the peasants say: "With Russia we are enemies for ever. No help from her. The Russian people will never forgive us our treason and the massacre of the defenceless Serbs." The Bulgar-German Government partly relied on that condition of despair to put down any hopes of Russia. Now, generally speaking, the Bulgar people are disorganised, oppressed, and ruined to such a degree that to think of any Russophil revolution is absurd.

## MASONS' WAR HOSPITAL. PRACTICALLY READY FOR PATIENTS.

The Masonic Nursing Home Committee have secured the premises of the Chelsea Hospital for Women in Fulham-road and converted it into a war hospital for sailors and soldiers.

The hospital, which is practically ready for the reception of inmates, contains over 60 beds, and is fully equipped. A highly efficient medical and surgical staff have volunteered their services, the resident medical officer being Dr. R. M. Chance, who has been on active service, but was invalided out. The nursing staff is in residence, and a number of ladies have voluntarily undertaken the household work.

The committee and many secretaries of lodges and other subscribers visited the hospital last month. The Masonic craft has already done much, directly and indirectly, for the benefit of sailors and soldiers. The ultimate object of the committee is the provision of a permanent nursing home, and the present enterprise is a step towards the fulfilment of this scheme.

With ever-increasing momentum she sped down, until at last she struck the earth with a crash that could be heard for miles. A dull red glow brightened the heavens for a few seconds, and a distant mass of still burning wreckage was all that was left. The people watched the attack on the Zeppelin in silence, but when she was seen to be on fire, cheer on cheer was raised and repeated again and again.

## RECONSTRUCTION AFTER THE WAR. SUGGESTIONS AT THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION MEETING.

At the meeting of the British Association last month in the Economic Science and Statistics Section, Professor A. W. Kirkaldy, the president, discussed the subject of reconstruction after the war. Although, he said, there was absolutely nothing tangible to show for the expenditure on the war, we should emerge from it a better equipped and more serious people, better equipped mentally and physically to cope with new conditions. In the past not only was there less through friction between employer and employee, but in many industries we were continuing to use out-of-date tools and methods long after they should have been discarded. A long era of prosperity had not, indeed, caused decadence, but was threatening to do so. The war had shaken us up, and taught us that up-to-date equipment was as necessary as an industrial and commercial nation. It was our duty to maintain our international position.

In an attempt to forecast our industrial future, Professor Kirkaldy insisted that it was wise to assume that German industrial equipment would not be affected detrimentally by the war. When the world once again began to get into its normal stride, so far as one could foresee, England and Germany would for some time be the only two European nations prepared to take any considerable part in international trade. The development made by Japan during the war would seem to indicate that it was Germany and not Great Britain that would have to bear the brunt of Japanese competition. Future competition between England and Germany would depend on two sets of factors: (1) The internal industrial condition of each country; and (2) commercial factors. He recalled the fact that the State had undertaken to reimpose trade union restrictions and Government regulations which were in abeyance for the period of the war; but he pointed out that after the war conditions would be radically changed. Our commercial success would now depend on getting the utmost possible production out of our industrial equipment.

Proceeding to discuss a policy for the removal of the causes of friction, Professor Kirkaldy insisted on the need for national organization. It was plain that we needed a better system of industrial and commercial intelligence. To a Ministry of Commerce should be transferred some of the functions of the Board of Trade, while that of the Board of Trade should be maintained as a general survey over trade and commerce. Employers should be organized into national and local associations of one trade, and into national and local federations, while workers should have unions and federations corresponding to those of the employers. From these two representative bodies there could be elected an industrial council as a Court of Appeal, representative of the whole industrial activity of the country, and so far as these bodies were approved by the State, should enjoy far-reaching powers. It was no time for war measures.

In a discussion on the report on industrial unrest, Archdeacon Cunningham said that the element of morality in industry should be considered and enforced by the State.

Professor Scott argued that the prevention of industrial war was within the nation, and asserted that the saving that could be effected by its prevention would pay the interest on the whole of our war debt, even if the war were to continue as long as any sane estimate has fixed for its duration. He would also provide a very material sinking fund towards the reduction of the debt. He approved the suggestion of a series of Councils of Production which would consider matters affecting the general interests of an industry.

Sir Hugh Bell said they could not make any definite suggestion at present. He did not see much hope of compulsory arbitration.

## THE HEROISM OF ENDURANCE. WHAT A MEDICAL OFFICER SEES.

A newly landed R.A.M.C. officer, who had carried on his work of tending and dressing wounded men for several hours after being badly mauled himself by shrapnel splinters, said to a Press representative at Southampton:—

In a war like this, you know, one comes across all sorts of bravery quite outside killing and being killed. Where as the public hears something about the fighting heroism, it knows very little about the other kinds. What I mean is this. Toothache, neuralgia, dyspepsia, colic, stomach cramps, sick headaches, sore throats, whitloes, and homely little things of that sort are not washed out by terrific bombardments and epoch-making advances. Not a bit of it. The world's greatest philosophers have often admitted that neither their philosophy nor anyone else's was proof against a stomach-ache, or the torment of an exposed nerve in a hollow tooth.

"I'd like the public to bear in mind what is known to every medical officer in the army, that in every single unit on the front there are officers and men who are 'sticking it,' hour after hour, and day after day, with never an interval of rest or comfort, or anything to ease them, when if they were at home, no matter how urgent or important their business, they would be in bed, or, at least, receiving such ease and comfort, such relief from pain, as medical attention can provide in civil life. These brave fellows of ours, they won't go sick, you know, during an offensive. It's as much as one wants to get some of them out of the fighting line, even when they are quite badly wounded."

"In the last week, I assure you, I have been quite glad to see coming my way with wounds, so that I could get them the rest and medical attention they needed. Soldiers from colonels to privates, who to my certain knowledge must have been suffering horribly for days, and in some cases for weeks, without the slightest kind of alleviation of any sort, will keep a stiff upper lip, and carrying on, with never a spoken word that wasn't (Continued at foot of next Column.)

## "IF ENGLAND WON." GERMAN PROPHECIES OF WOE.

The latest German papers make a brave display of the "storming" of Tannenberg, and enormous headlines announce "The Capitulation of the Fortress." The German Bulgarian Victory, and "The Capture of More than 20,000 Rumanians." A good deal is also made of the rejoicings in Berlin, where, according to the Berlin correspondent of the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, "hoisting of flags was not, as is usually the case of the occasion of great victories, ordered or recommended by the military or the police, but was a voluntary act of healthy public sentiment," and expressing satisfaction at the fact that "precisely these Rumanians have suffered a serious blow soon after the beginning of the war."

But the papers as a whole are distinctly gloomy, and little comfort is found in the hesitating assurances about the temper of the conference between the Imperial Chancellor and Secretaries of State and the Reichstag leaders. The *Cologne Gazette* publishes an impassioned appeal for appreciation of the awful consequences of German defeat. The semi-official organ quotes with approval an anonymous handsheet, which uses language like the following:—

"The majority of our people still have no conception of the consequences which would follow if we were defeated, and defeated by such an enemy as England. It is a dangerous mistake to regard as vain boasting the speeches of English Ministers and deputies, who, after our overthrow, desire to destroy German 'militarism,' to blow up Krupp's works, and to banish the Kaiser to St. Helena. In the event of her victory England will act quite differently. 'Sink, burn, and destroy' was always England's motto."

"For God's sake let us not deceive ourselves about England's determination to so force Germany to her knees that she must accept England's conditions without resistance, and be wiped out for ever as a competitor in the world's markets. All classes of the people are united in this resolve, from the First Lord to the humblest dock labourer. Newcastle-on-Tyne cannot be too firmly insisted that such a victory for England would mean an irreparable catastrophe for the German Empire. Not only would the German Empire be dissolved, but our people itself would be most seriously threatened with extinction, especially in view of the Russian torrent pouring in from the East. Such an English victory would not only mean the bankruptcy of our industry and our overseas trade, but it would be the ruin of our middle class. It would be felt especially by our struggling middle class, because such an English victory would totally exclude the possibility of our enemies being made to pay our war costs, and for generations to come our own war burdens would grow enormously. Among our workmen there would be misery which would throw them back 50 years back to the times when English machine-made yarns drove out German hand-made yarns, and starvation fever carried away thousands, especially in Silesia and Saxony."

Germany's "unhappy weapons." After further gloomy quotations, the *Cologne Gazette* asserts with a certain inconsequence that the whole German people is now thoroughly united in understanding that Germany must be absolutely selfless and think of nothing but victory at all costs. From this the journal proceeds to refer mysteriously to the famous reserves of ruthlessness which the Press constantly declares that Germany possesses but has not yet employed. The *Cologne Gazette* says:—

"The only difference of opinion is as to the nature of the sharpest weapons which will lead us to our goal. We constantly receive from the public and from politicians a request that we should help in elucidating matters, and in checking the uneasy belief that there is some neglect of what would promote the welfare of the Fatherland. Unfortunately we are unable to do this because the manifold diplomatic and military difficulties cannot be treated in public as long as the enemy could obtain any advantage from such publicity. In the nature of the matter the opinion of the military or diplomatic expert, however, well-founded it may be, cannot be decisive, and this last decision must rest alone with the man responsible for the whole—the Chancellor and the Kaiser. It is they who gather together all the considerations, which are and must remain in detail hidden from us. They bear the heavy burden of responsibility, of which nobody can relieve them."

After this further attempt to what curiously, the *Cologne Gazette* concludes with an appeal for confident support of the Government, and says that "for the present the business is to go on conquering and to make ready all means to the final victory."

## WEATHER REPORT.

On the 16th at 11.10.—No returns from Japan. Pressure has decreased slightly over all other districts.

Moderate rain is indicated along the coast of China and over the N. China Sea. Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.03 inch. Total since 1st January, 79.13 inches, against an average of 79.11 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Direction	Forecast
Hongkong to Ceylon	N.E. wind, moderate; fine.
Formosa Channel	N.E. wind, fresh.
South Coast of China between (T's) name of Hongkong and Lanchow	No. 1.
South Coast of China between (The name of Hongkong and Hainan)	No. 1.

cheery in all the din and fury of the front line: men with acute internal troubles, racking neuralgia, or violently painful things like whitloes, living on biscuits and bully beef, in shell-pounded, sun-baked chalk ditches for a week or so on end, half-blind for lack of sleep."

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SHANGHAI ... "LUOHOW" ... On 17th Oct., 4 P.M.  
MANILA ... "TANGHONG" ... On 18th Oct., Noon.  
Cebu and ILOILO ... "SHANTUNG" ... On 18th Oct., 4 P.M.  
SHANGHAI ... "TANGHONG" ... On 19th Oct., 4 P.M.  
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NOVA	Nov. 3	MONGOLIA	Dec. 6	Dec. 17
NYANZA	Nov. 17	MONGOLIA	Dec. 17	Dec. 24
MALTA	Dec. 1	MALWA	Dec. 31	Jan. 7
NANKIN	Dec. 15	Through Steamer	Jan. 17	Jan. 28
NOVARA	Dec. 29	Through Steamer	Jan. 31	Feb. 11
SOMALI	Jan. 12	KASHGAR	Feb. 12	Feb. 19
NYANZA	Jan. 26	Through Steamer	Feb. 22	Mar. 11
NAMUA	Feb. 9	ARABIA	Mar. 11	Mar. 18

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	HIRANO MARU Capt. H. Fraser	18,000	THURSDAY, 2nd Nov., at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE	KAMAKURA MARU Capt. K. Kojima	15,500	TUESDAY, 31st Oct., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, and YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA MARU Capt. Terada	12,500	WEDNESDAY, 22nd Nov., at Noon.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA, BANGALANG, THURSDAY, and BRISBANE	AKI MARU Capt. Y. Shikawa	13,500	TUESDAY, 14th Nov., at 11 A.M.
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CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	COLOMBO MARU Capt. Nomura	10,000	FRIDAY, 30th Oct., at Noon.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	BOMBAY MARU Capt. Shimokawa	9,000	TUESDAY, 24th Oct., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	RANGOON MARU Capt. Kobayashi	8,000	THURSDAY, 19th Oct., at Noon.
KOBE			
WAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU Capt. Boyda	13,500	SATURDAY, 11th Nov., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KAMO MARU Capt. Shimidzu	16,000	FRIDAY, 27th Oct., at 10 A.M.

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\* Wireless Telegraphy.  
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JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
NIPPON MARU	11,000 — 15 knots	TUES., 17th Oct., 10.30 A.M.
SHINYO MARU	22,000 — 21 knots	WED., 1st Nov., Noon
SEIYO MARU	14,000 — 13 knots	THURS., 8th Nov., Noon
PERIA MARU	9,000 — 14 knots	SATUR., 20th Nov., 10.20 A.M.
KORRA MARU	18,000 — 18 knots	FRI., 29th Nov., Noon
SIBERIA MARU	18,000 — 18 knots	WED., 13th Dec., Noon
TENYO MARU	22,000 — 21 knots	TUES., 19th Dec., Noon

† Via MANILA, Omitting Shanghai.

‡ Proceeding to South American Ports  
§ Omitting Manila and Shanghai.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON G\$348 (£71.10.) RETURN G\$609 (£112).  
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For	STEAMERS	To SAIL
SHANGHAI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA	ATLANTIQUE	On or about 24th Oct.
MARSEILLES VIA HAIPHONG, TOURANE and SAIGON	HOWEWARD CORDELLERE (Without Transshipment) MAGELLAN	On or about 23rd Oct. On or about 6th Nov.

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## AMERICAN LINE.

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VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA  
"CEIOAGO MARU" ... Some Kawa ... TUESDAY, 24th Oct., at 8 P.M.  
† Omitting Shanghai and Nagasaki. \* Omitting Manila, Shanghai and Moji.

## AUSTRALIAN LINE.

FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE AND ADELAIDE.  
"NANKING MARU" ... FRIDAY, 27th October.

## BOMBAY LINE.

FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM,  
AND COLOMBO.  
"INDO MARU" ... FRIDAY, 27th Oct., at Noon.

## JAVA-LINE.

FOR MANILA, SANDAKAN, MACASSAR, SOERABAYA,  
SAMARANG, AND BATAVIA  
"SHIHETORO MARU" ... S. Yamano ... FRIDAY, 3rd Nov., at Noon.

## FORMOSAN LINE.

FOR TAMSUI, KAILUNG AND ANPING, TAKAO,  
VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.  
† "JOSHIN MARU" ... T. Noroshima ... WEDNESDAY, 18th Oct., at 8 A.M.  
‡ Proceeding to Anping, Tamsui and Amoy.  
§ Proceeding to Tamsui, Kailung and Amoy.  
These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the BOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbor Office.  
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ST. ALBANS	21st Oct.	On 10th Nov., 11 A.M.

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